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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

It is reported that the poor of Russia are actually starving to death in large numbers.

In the last five years the known defalcations and embezzlements in this country amounted to $13,000,000. This kind of stealing is going on at the rate of about $2,500,000 a year.

The Smith family is numerous in England and Wales. The census places the number of individual Smiths in those countries at 355,814, which is more than the whole population of Dublin.

England pays dearly for her rule in Ireland. Last year she paid $7,500,000 for keeping up the Irish constabulary to say nothing of the army she keeps on the island and which she dare not take away in case of a foreign war.

A New York coroner's physician remarks that in his experience he has found that more people die in the fourth floor of a buiding than any of the others. In the cases of sudden deaths he says that there are more which take place on the fourth floor in one year in New York than in all other parts of the houses combined.

It is predicted by Mr. Charles G. Leland that ten years hence pupils in public schools will not only be given mechanical training, but will also be taught memory and quickness of perception, as a preparation for studies requiring thought. In this brief time "there will be such revolutions as no supernaturalist ever dreamed of."

The reckless destruction of forests in Prussia has lately increased to such an extent that the Government have issued a law protecting timber throughout the empire. In recent years this wholesale felling of woods has completely changed the climate of many districts, rendering the country barren and rainless. Further, removing the trees from the banks of lakes and rivers has loosened the sand, and thus shallowed many harbors and watercourses.

Prof. Elisha Gray once declared that electrical science had made a greater advance in the last twenty years than in all the 6000 historic years preceding. More is discovered in one day now than in a thousand years of the middle ages. We find all sorts of work for electricity to do. We make it carry our messages, drive our engine, ring our door-bell and scare the burglar; we take it as a medicine, light our gas with it, see by it, hear from it, talk with it, and now we are beginning to teach it to write.

Nitre is sometimes used in foreign countries to take away the turnip taste from milk. A case was tried some time ago in the west of Scotland, where nitre was supposed to have been added to milk. The dairyman pleaded not guilty to using nitre, but said he gave his cows rock salt. The magistrate found the man not guilty of using nitre, but guilty of adulterating his milk, inasmuch as by giving cows rock salt they were thirsty and drank more water, and thus the milk was diluted by an extra quantity of water.

We are informed by the New York Sun that the new Emperor of Germany, in the midst of all his cares, has learned since his marriage to speak Russian fluently. With a nation to support him, Bismarck to look after his family interests, and nothing to do but wear uniforms and square his shoulders, it is difficult to understand why he should not learn any number of languages; but a great fuss is made over it, and we are told that he will win the hearts of the Russian Emperor and his officers and men by speaking to them in their own beloved tongue.

In an interview with Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer said: "Future explorations will be purely expeditions of scientific research. One of the first and most important things to be done is the determining of the north magnetic pole. This is not identical with the pole proper, but is the point where the ordinary needle refuses to act and the dip needle stands perpendicular. This pole has been approximately located twice—in 1831 by Ross, and in 1879 by me. Ross located it in Boothia on Cape Adelaide, and was made Sir John for doing so. I found it roughly about twenty miles northwest of Cape Felix. In this age of electricity the locating of this pole is a matter of intense interest to the scientific world."

The Boston Transcript asserts that the man who shall invent a new popular diversion, that is, something brand new, not a modification from the antique, will indeed be a genius. Human ingenuity has long since exhausted itself in devices for the entertainment of man, and in searching for new things one only travels in a circle. Here is the patent roller coast, for instance, which is nearly 100 years old, having been used in Paris early in the present century, when the contrivance was called "The Russian Mountains," because of the resemblance of the sport of sliding over the snow clad hills and ice cooled vales of the northern country. A picture of the contrivance in an old Paris magazine shows that it was almost identical with the roller coast which is now found in many seaside resorts and picnic grounds. They have lately been talking in Paris of reviving the amusement,

The Early Reaped.

Flowers reaped early, while the dew
Is on them, day being new,
Know neither dust nor stain,
Or woe's refrain,
Or thirst:
Light kisses them the first,
And they are fair
Because untouched by earth's stain anywhere.

Lives reaped while life is new are pure,
Unsullied, bright, mature
In fairness, and replete
In all that makes remembrance sweet;
Redeemed
Before sin's sear its way hath seamed,
Or anguish scored its deep-drawn mark
Or dealt its thrust amidst the dark,
And they are fair
Because untouched by earth's stain anywhere.
—[George Klingle.

A FEARFUL SIEGE.

The capital of Michigan had scarcely been changed from Detroit to Lansing before my father got the fever to go West. We were then living in New York State, and doing fairly well on a farm, but the talk about Michigan upset many a man who was then well enough off. I was 14 years old the day we left for the West—father, mother, four children, and a hired man. All of us, clear down to the baby, were enthusiastic and full of hope, and father was just the sort of man the Detroit land sharks were looking for. They sold him a swamp farm in Shiawassee county, and in one way and another, cheated and defrauded him, until we reached our destination with hardly a dollar to begin on. A span of horses and a cow constituted our live stock, and when father found how he had been duped, he lost heart entirely. The swindlers guaranteed forty acres of clearing and a good log house. The clearing was a lake, and the log house was a wretched affair, about sixteen feet square, which had been put up for some surveyors.

It is not, however, of our family troubles I am going to talk. Michigan was a great game country at that date, and we soon discovered that we had located pretty near headquarters. Inside of three days we had seen a panther, three wolves, a bear, a lynx, and an Indian devil. Our nearest neighbor was ten or twelve miles away, and the nearest village about twenty. We were dead stark alone in the midst of a great wilderness, and, aside from all other perils, the Indians, who were generally supposed to be peaceable, looked upon all pioneers with jealous eyes, and made their stay unpleasant in many ways. On the second day of our stay they stole our cow and ran her off into Ingham county, where we accidentally found her two years later; and inside of a week they made several attempts to get the horses. It was not until fired upon that they left us in peace, and then the wild beasts and reptiles took hold. Our hut stood within 200 feet of the edge of a great swamp, and the swamp was headquarters for rattlesnakes, blue racers, black snakes, bears, panthers, wolves and every other creature belonging to the country. During the first week of our stay we killed upward of a hundred snakes, most of them rattlers; and Gordon, the hired man, who was a good shot, killed a bear and three wolves.

Our adventures with the panthers were many and perilous, as the beasts seemed determined not to leave the locality. The first time I saw one my life was preserved in a most wonderful manner. We had been located about 10 days, and were clearing up a piece of land about a quarter of a mile from the house. Father was sick in the house, Gordon was off after a deer for meat, and I was in the clearing alone, having a light axe and cutting away at the small trees. The only thing I feared was the snakes, having been assured that no wild beasts would attack me by daylight. In cutting down a young beech tree it fell upon an iron wood in a way to break it off about 10 feet from the ground and leave the trunk badly splintered. This splintered trunk stood about 14 feet from a very large beech. I had noticed it only in a general way, as I had set myself a stint to do, and was working with much enthusiasm.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and I was bending over to examine a curious bug which was crawling at my feet, when a scream filled the woods, something hit and knocked me flat on my face, and next instant a wonderful situation was developed. A panther had sprung upon me from the large beech tree. The coward had no doubt been watching me for a long time and had waited for me to get my back to him. He meant to clear the splintered iron wood in his spring, but he did not quite succeed. He had struck me with his paw rolling me over but not hurting me to speak of, and as he came down his right hind foot caught between two great splinters and held him fast. Then I was treated to a circus. I was too scared to move and stood not more than ten feet away and witnessed what nobody ever saw before. The beast hung head downward in the air, clawing and spitting and yelling, and the harder he struggled the more securely was his foot imprisoned. Such screams and yells! Father and mother came running at once, supposing I was attacked, and an Indian who was hunting a mile or more distant was guided to the spot by the racket. The sharp claws sent splinters of wood flying all about and the lithe body bent and twisted like a snake. We had no gun, and father was too weak to venture to use the axe. We were, therefore, standing open-mouthed when the Indian came up and shot the panther through the head. He could not get the carcass until we had chopped the stub down and split it open with wedges.

A couple of weeks later a hunter came along who advised father to give up clearing for a year or two and trap and hunt. All sorts of furs had a fair cash value, and the state was paying a bounty on the scalps of wolves, bears and panthers. The Indian, who had taken the body of the panther off with him, had made $15 on its scalp. The hunter told us how to make rude traps and deadfalls, and the three of us were soon busy with the game around us. One day I found a path leading around the edge of the swamp, and the soil bore unmistakable proofs that wild beasts passed that way. We had heard the scream of panthers nightly, but I supposed the beasts which used this path were wolves. I had made a stout rope of hickory peelings, and at a favorable point on the path I bent over a stout sapling, attached my rope, and then noosed it and carried the trigger to a bush. What I wanted now was the bait, and Gordon furnished that in the shape of the fore-quarter of a deer he had killed that morning. When the trap was ready no animal could get at the bait without putting its head in the noose. I went to sleep that night counting on the scalp of a wolf, and next morning I was off as soon as I could see my way through the forest. It was well that I was not ten minutes earlier. I was within ten rods of the trap when I was stopped dead still by the screams of a panther. I knew the beast as soon as he yelled, and it was easy to conclude that he was in trouble. I crept forward very carefully, hearing a great thrashing about with the yells, and when I reached a point where I could see the path I saw that a big panther had noosed himself. The noose had caught him about the loins, so far back that he could not get at the rope to bite it, and the spring of the tree barely permitted him to touch the earth with his paws now and then.

If the other beast, trapped through his own carelessness, was mad, this fellow, who had become the victim of a put-up job, was furious. All the rage in his nature bubbled up as he dangled there and felt that his end was near. He was at a great disadvantage, of course, but his struggles were so violent that I became alarmed and ran away, knowing that if he got loose he would tear me to pieces. He was still fast when I returned with Gordon, and a bullet quickly put an end to his career. He was an old and a dangerous beast. When we came to skin him we found the point of a knife in his shoulder, and he had several scars made by the weapons of the Indians.

We did not catch sight of a panther for several weeks after this adventure, although never a night passed that we did not hear their screams. The weather had now come on warm, and we could do no more at trapping. Father fell very sick, and one day about the middle of June it became plain that he must have medical assistance at once. Gordon mounted one of the horses for a ride to the doctor's, a distance of twelve miles, and when night came he had not returned. It had scarcely grown dark when the wild beasts around us began to howl and roar and skulk about the house, and after catching sight of several wolves I went in and barred the door. There was only one opening for a window, and over this was nailed a blanket. It was high up from the ground, and only about two feet square. The horse was in a stout pen, and there was no fear that he could be got at. When night had fully settled down we were in a state of siege. Wolves to the number of forty or fifty surrounded the house, and growing bolder as time passed and their number increased, they made furious and repeated efforts to force an entrance. Gordon had taken the gun with him, but we had two axes in the house. Mother stood at the door with one and I defended the window with the other. The wolves gnawed a hole in the door, through which one could have passed but for her presence and the sharp-edged weapon she wielded. Every head stuck into the opening received a blow, and the baffled animals finally ceased their efforts at that point, although mother dared not leave the spot. After the wolves had worried us for an hour, without, however, having made much of an effort to get in by way of the window, it being too high for them, they left us all of a sudden. I then dragged a chest across the floor to stop the hole in the door, and mother discovered that father was dead. The poor man, weak as he was, had not been able to endure the fright of the attack. We did not have many minutes for lamentation. The wolves had given place to a more dangerous enemy. There was a sudden pounce on the roof over our heads, accompanied by a snarl, and we knew that a panther was at hand. It was a lucky thing for us that the builders of the hut were either lazy or in a hurry, and had built only a small fireplace and a small chimney. There was no fire on the hearth and had the chimney been the ordinary mammoth affair of the backwoods we should have had a panther on the floor in no time. The first was soon joined by a second and third, and then two or three others were heard on the ground. They may have scented the dead or they may have known nothing of our great calamity. That they were determined to get in we were soon led to understand. I made a smudge on the hearth to keep them from trying the chimney, and then mother took one side of the window and I the other. We instinctively felt that it was the point of danger now that the chest protected the door. We were hardly at our posts when a panther sprang up and tore the blanket down. Our light consisted of a piece of cotton lying in a dish of coon's fat, and at times the flame was almost out.

A couple of minutes after the blanket was torn away a panther sprang into the opening. Had he been left undisturbed he could have squeezed through, but the instant his head appeared we both struck at him. His right fore paw hung over the edge of the opening, and my blow cut it clean off and dropped it on the floor. That settled one of the visitors, although the row he made over the loss of his paw almost unnerved us. At that moment there seemed to be five or six of the beasts about, and it was only a short time before another sprang into the opening. Mother struck him square in the face, and five minutes later I severely wounded a third. That seemed to dampen the ardor of all, for they soon withdrew, and the wolves returned. It must have been that these creatures scented the dead. It was the first time they had appeared in such numbers and so boldly, and hunger could not have been the cause of it. They made little or no effort to get at the horse, but for an hour after their return they made desperate and determined efforts to break their way into the cabin. They came against the door, six or eight of them at once—with such force as to shake the house, and had not the lower log been sunk in clay ground they would have dug their way under.

It was midnight before we had a let-up, and the last wolf did not leave before 2 o'clock. Up to this time mother had not given way to her grief. When danger passed away she broke down, and from then to daylight I sat alone by the door with ax in hand. I looked for Gordon at an early hour, but he did not appear. About 10 o'clock the horse came home, bitten in a terrible manner, and so serious were his injuries that he died before night. We knew from the wounds inflicted on the horse that he had been pursued by wolves, and there was little doubt about the fate of his rider. We dared not start out in search of help, as we knew not which way to go, and we dared not leave the body of the dead in the house another night for fear of the wolves. We waited until 3 o'clock, and then, hearing nothing from Gordon, we dug a grave, wrapped poor father's remains in a sheet, and buried them as best we could. Next day some hunters called, and they went to look for Gordon. He had been to the doctor's, to find him too sick to come. On the way back he had been chased by a drove of wolves, and, while the horse had escaped, nothing but a few bones could be found of the man.—

The Lake of the Dismal Swamp.

Ponder on this marvellous fact, says a correspondent: The Lake of the Dismal Swamp, in Virginia, three miles by two and a half in extent, and from seven to fifteen feet in depth, is situated on the side, and almost on the top of a hill, and yet it creates by overflow all around it for about 1000 square miles, one of the densest and darkest morasses on the surface of the earth. In 1763 George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp, and discovered that the western side was much higher than the eastern, and that rivers ran out of the swamp, and not into it. He then wrote that the swamp was "neither a plain nor a hollow, but a hillside." A member of the National Geological Survey recently entered the Dismal Swamp, proceeding westward from the Dismal Swamp canal toward the lake, and found that the rise of the land was five and a half feet in seven miles. We met this gentleman, Mr. Atkinson, within the bounds of the swamp, and on hearing his statement asked him: "Could the lake be lowered and the swamp drained with such an incline?" "Certainly," he said. "It is a very decided water shed. An opening from the lake to the tide, on the Elizabeth river on one side, and the Pasquotank on the other, would have a fall of 22 6-10 feet in a distance of less than fifteen miles."

The Phonozenograph.

The Duc de Feltre has designed an instrument, which he calls a phonozenograph, intended to indicate the direction of any distant sound. A microphonic plate of peculiar construction is fixed in a vertical plane, and is in circuit with a battery and a telephone receiver, or a Deprez-D'Arsonva-galvanometer and a Wheatstone bridge. The microphone is more or less affected by a distant sound, according to the angle that it makes with the source. By moving the plate about until the maximum effect is obtained the observer is enabled to exactly locate the direction of the sound. The indications of the telephone receiver are absolutely accurate, but those afforded by the galvanometer are less so, and this latter arrangement will require great modification of the microphonic plate before it can be said to be of a practical nature. This instrument may possibly prove of use at sea in preventing collisions in foggy weather.—[Electrician.

A Peculiarity of Make.

Old lady (to boy in shoe store): "Are your shoes all made on anatomical principles, boy?"

Boy: "No, mum; they're all made on lasts."—[Epoch.

A HORSE HOSPITAL

Scenes Attending an Equine Surgical Operation.

In the Clinic Room of a Chicago Veterinary College.

There is a very close analogy between man and horse and the 75 students at the Chicago Veterinary college see this demonstrated every day. One of the patients now in the hospital is a sorrel stallion which came there a few weeks since with a broken shoulder blade. A piece of bone was taken out through an incision made by Dr. Withers and the horse will soon be as good as new. Another has had two teeth chiseled apart from his jaw bone and eats his oats quite contentedly without them. Another had one of the quarters of a foot taken off, necessitated by a quittor, originating from an ulcerated corn.

There are as many different ailments represented as at hospitals for our own race. Perhaps the most common of horse troubles are bone spavins, and the most frequent operation at the veterinary college is that of firing a horse. This is the first precaution taken before the operation. The rope is drawn from the fettered hind foot to a point on the breast between the fore legs, where it passes through a ring fastened on a collar around the horse's neck. This forms a pulley, and a slight pull leaves the patient but three legs to stand on, soon convincing him that kicking is out of the question. The next step is to blindfold the horse, then his spavined leg is crippled; after that—the firing.

A horse's sufferings will about equal a man's under the same conditions, and just as a high-strung, nervous, sensitive man will feel more pain than he of a dull, stupid, phlegmatic nature, so with the horse—the thoroughbred, with dilated nostrils and quivering nerves, suffers an intensity of torture quite impossible to the scrub. The analogy continues when the high-bred man, with the high-bred horse, suffers the greater agony, marked only by deep groans, while he from the common herd suffers loss, raises an outcry and commotion indicating nothing less than murder. Blood will tell. This bay horse was of the scrub class, and had the students and helpers had their way, would have been thrown, but Dr Hughes said: "No; to fire spavin properly the tendons and hide must be at a tension, and not limp as when the patient is prostrate," so the bay, with his nose held tight in the clutch of a twist, and one leg constantly jerked from under him, twisted himself into all sorts of positions during the whole hour of the operation. He was followed by a high-lifed sorrel, which, although ugly and hard to manage before a road wagon, went through the same ordeal of fire with an obstinate determination that seemed to say: "Kill me if you will; I will die unconquered."

The red hot "lining iron" first burns a vertical stripe over the hock, in all about a foot in length; then from this stripe on either side is burnt out ten or a dozen strips of hide, other irons at white heat being continually fetched as those used grow cold; one side of the leg thus striped, the other side is fired in like manner, and then the more cruel "puncturing iron" is put to the torture. Its point is forced to burn its way to the very centre of the knee bone, not one, but 20, perforations being made. All through this ordeal the gallant sorrel has stood with legs braced and with scarce a tremor or a groan. He is now allowed what rest his burnt leg will permit him for several hours, and then begins the worst of his troubles. A powder made principally of Spanish flies is rubbed into the sores made by the firing, and for three days the horse, supported by three legs, swings the maimed fourth, which all about the hock is a mass of blisters. This blistering is washed off after three days and lard applied every day for four weeks. He can't be allowed to lie down or to reach this leg for two or three weeks and his head is tied so high that to lie down is impossible. It will be a month before he leaves the hospital and two months before he can be driven, but he is then sound and his lameness has disappeared. The cost is $10 for the operation and $1.50 for every day's keep and attendance—say $50 in all.

A horse can sleep while standing much easier than a man can. He looks toward a fixed point to steady himself, then braces his legs in such manner that the joints are locked, and thus his entire weight is thrown on the fibrous tissue and taken from his muscles, giving his entire muscular system the needed rest. Strolling through the various city barns the saunterer notices that perhaps two out of every fifty horses never lie down at all.—[Chicago Herald.

Antique Egyptian Incubators.

One of the oldest industries in Egypt is artificial egg hatching, principally engaged in by Copts. There are said to be 700 establishments of this nature in the country, and the production of chickens from the ovens is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 annually. The season for incubating lasts through three months of the early summer. The country people bring eggs to the proprietors of the "farroogs," and give two good eggs for every newly hatched chick.

The Steppes of the Irtish.

Under the above title George Kennan contributes to the Century some of his experiences in Siberia just previous to his first meeting with political exiles. It is with a feeling of intense pleasure and relief that one leaves such a village and rides out upon the wide, clean, breezy steppe where the air is filled with the fragrance of clover and the singing of birds, and where the eye is constantly delighted with great sweeps of smooth, velvety turf, or vast undulating expanses of high steppe grass sprinkled in the foreground with millions of wild roses, white marguerites, delicate five-angled harebells, and dark red tiger-lilies. Between the villages of Krutaya and Kalmakova, on Friday, we rode across a steppe which was literally a great ocean of flowers. One could pick twenty different species and a hundred specimens within the area of a single square yard. Here and there we deserted the miry road and drove for miles across the smooth, grassy plain, crushing flowers by the score at every evolution of our carriage wheels. In the middle of the steppe I had our driver stop and wait for me while I alighted and walked away into the flowery solitude to enjoy the stillness, the perfumed air, and the sea of verdure through which ran the long, sinuous black line of the muddy high way. On my left, beyond the road, was a wide, shallow depression six or eight miles across, rising on the opposite side in a long gradual sweep to a dark blue line of birch forest which formed the horizon. This depression was one smooth expanse of close green turf dotted with grazing cattle and sheep, and broken here and there by a silvery pool or lake. Around me, upon the higher ground, the steppe was carpeted with flowers, among which I noticed splendid orange asters two inches in diameter, spotted tiger-lilies with strongly reflexed petals, white clover, daisies, harebells, spirea, astragalus, melliotus, and a peculiar flower growing in long, slender, curved spikes which suggested flights of miniature carmine sky-rockets sent up by the fairies of the steppe. The air was still and warm, and had a strange, sweet fragrance which I can liken only to the taste of wild honey. There were no sounds to break the stillness of the great plain except the drowsy hum of bees, the regular measured "Kate-did-Kate-did" of a few katydids in the grass near me, and the wailing cry of a steppe hawk hovering over the nest of some field-mice. It was a delight simply to lie on the grass amidst the flowers and see, hear and breathe.

The Wily Mormon Prophet.

Brigham Young, the famous leader and prophet of the Mormons, often had to exert the whole of his wonderfully quick wit in order to preserve the faith that his followers had in him, but he was generally equal to the occasion. A certain elder, while chopping wood, had cut his leg so badly that it had to be amputated. As soon as he was able he came to Young and stated his case to him somewhat as follows: "I have always been a good Mormon; I have several wives and a good many children, and in my present maimed condition I do not know how I am to provide for them. I believe truly that you are Christ's representative on earth, and that you have all the power that He had. If you like, you can work miracles; if you like, you can give me a new leg, and now I ask you to do it." Young assented to all the flattering propositions as they were laid down, and when the elder had finished speaking he said: "I can give you a new leg, and I will, but I want you to think about it a little at first. When the day of judgment comes, wherever you are buried, your old leg will find you out and join itself to you, but if I give you a new one, that will rise with you, too, and the question is whether you would rather suffer the inconvenience of getting along with one for a few years here or go through all eternity with three legs." The choice was quickly made, and Brigham Young's reputation as a miracle-worker was saved.—[Argonaut.

Gems and Precious Stones.

The most valuable of precious stones is the diamond—pure crystalized carbon—the most highly refractive and the hardest of gems, and the only one that is combustible. This latter property was discovered in 1691 by Cosmo III. of Tuscany, who ignited the diamond with a burning-glass; and later it was found that when burned in a crucible this gem converts iron into steel. The diamond generally occurs as an octahedron, and surpasses all other gems in the property of dividing light into colored rays, causing that peculiar flash of prismatic hues called its fire.

Diamonds are rated by the carat. The term carat is derived from the name of certain small leguminous seeds which, when dried, are quite constant in weight. They were used in India for weighing gems.

In 1871 the syndicate of Parisian jewelers, goldsmiths and gem-dealers suggested 205 of a gramme as the value of a carat; and this was confirmed in 1877, all the leading diamond-dealers of London, Paris and Amsterdam accepting it. The English carat is equal to 3.1683 plus grains (commonly reckoned as 3 17 grains) troy, hence there are 15¼ carats in an English troy ounce.

"Mother is always telling me not to bolt my food," said a small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted up the cupboard that has got all the victuals,"

PROHIBITION LEADERS.

Letters of Acceptance From Gen. Fisk and Dr. Brooks.

The Prohibition Nominees Express Their Views.

The letters of acceptance of the National Prohibition party candidates for President and Vice-President have just been made public. The opening paragraph in the communication of General Clinton B. Fisk expresses a grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Indianapolis Convention and formally accepts the nomination. It then proceeds in part as follows: "It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the State. The policy of great commonwealths of a whole people must be remade and put in harmony with sound economic principles, the true co-operation of industrial effort, the essential conditions of national prosperity, and genuine brotherhood of man.

"The National Democratic party in its platform utters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe to the Republic—the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly in its utterances at National Conventions maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no disappointment to any one that at St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmed its old position on this, the greatest question now being debated among men. It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperative need of a new party while yet the party of my choice—the National Republican party—maintained its organization. It cost me the sacrifice of cherished associations when four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of party Prohibitionists under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee, and Oregon, so-called non-partisan effects to establish prohibition have failed through partisan necessity, born of liquor elements in old party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamefully defied for like reasons. From the Supreme Court itself has come with startling emphasis a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or State limitation again.

"The first concern of good Government," said the recent National Republican Convention at Chicago, "is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. I search the long Republican platform through in vain to find condemnation of the saloon, or hint of purpose to assail it, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse, and its income too unholy for the nation to share. If the first concern has no place in a party's platform, and a party has no policy as to that first concern, that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. The Prohibition party's first concern is for the purity of the home and the virtue and sobriety of the people.

"That party is not labor's truest friend which would bar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize foreign industry, and then by a liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must compete, and whom, largely, honest labor must support.

"I rejoice that, standing on the platform so well framed at Indianapolis, which so admirably recognizes other great principles than this of prohibition, declaring, as we do declare, that citizenship rests on no mere circumstance of color, sex or nationality, and affirming, as we always shall affirm, the full rights of citizenship for all, standing over, as we must, for the defence of the weak and the oppressed, we can and do assert that prohibition is the dominant issue in national politics; and we can and do invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, believing that as we settle this broad question in the right so shall we best conserve the welfare of our entire nation and of every class within it, and so shall we make certain the wise and speedy settlement of every lesser question involved and arising."

Dr. John A. Brooks, in his letter accepting the Vice-Presidency, after acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, denounced monopolies and trusts, and says that trusts are against a wholesome revision of the tariff. He commends the platform of the Prohibition party and concludes by some remarks regarding the sanctity of the home, refers to the evil influence of saloons, indorses woman's suffrage and the work of women for prohibition, and again thanks the convention for the honor of the nomination.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITTSBURG has the weakest hitting outfield in the League.

BUSHONG, of Brooklyn, is the star catcher of the Association.

REILLY, of Cincinnati, now leads the Association in batting.

ANSON and Ward are the most interviewed men on the diamond.

THE Chicago Club has sold Pitcher Brynan to St. Paul for $1000.

WARD, of New York, is bunting the ball very successfully this season.

EWING, of New York, caught in twenty-eight and a half consecutive games.

THEY don't wear masks or chest protectors in the Central New York League.

IN batting the International League is led by Grant, Buffalo's second baseman.

INDIANAPOLIS won three straight games from Detroit on the latter's grounds.

CONNOR, of New York, leads all the League batsmen. Ryan, of Chicago, is second.

SHAW, of Baltimore, is said to be the quickest little pitcher in the Association.

GALVIN, of the Pittsburgs, is getting to the front as one of the best pitchers in the League.

CLEMENTS, of Philadelphia, has caught more games than any League catcher this season.

KEEFE, of the New Yorks, now has the League strike-out record for the season—fourteen.

FOR the first time since its organization the New York combination is playing a team-work game.

"RAGGED" errors has superceded "saffron-hued" and "old gold," a favorite expression of baseball reporters.

IN a Pittsburg-Chicago game Beckley, the first baseman of the former club, put out twenty-four men and assisted once.

THE Clevelands practice bunting and team work every morning. This accounts perhaps for their recent brilliant successes.

CHICAGO'S big left fielder and heavy hitter, Martin Sullivan, played twenty-seven games before he made an error this season.

MANCHESTER has the best run-getter in the New England League. His name is Sheffler, and he has scored ninety times this season.

HANK O'DAY, of Washington, has knocked out three catchers so far this season. The last to succomb to his rifle shots was "Tug" Arundel.

PRESIDENT YOUNG says that since his connection with the League there has never been a fine inflicted and properly reported to him that failed to be paid.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	56	28
Chicago	49	34
Detroit	47	35
Philadelphia	41	41
Boston	39	45
Pittsburg	33	43
Washington	32	50
Indianapolis	31	52

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	54	28
Brooklyn	54	32
Athletic	51	31
Cincinnati	51	32
Baltimore	37	48
Cleveland	31	51
Louisville	31	53
Kansas City	24	58

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

145TH DAY.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Edmunds and Gorman on Mr. Cullom's resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the relations between Canadian and United States railroad lines. The resolution was adopted without discussion....Following this debate, Mr. Teller addressed the Senate in opposition to the ratification of the Fisheries treaty.

146TH DAY.—Mr. Vance spoke in favor of ratifying the Fisheries Treaty....Mr. Jones offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the alleged combination or pool of the producers of cotton bagging....A bill was presented urging that the President be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty (in which the Dominion of Canada and the several political sub-divisions thereof shall be represented) with a view to the settlement of all differences between Her Majesty's Government and the United States.... A message was received from the President announcing the death of General Sheridan. The reading of the message was listened to with respectful attention, and upon the motion of Senator Edmunds the Senate adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound regret of the death of Philip H. Sheridan, late General of the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its grateful sense of his great and patriotic service in the cause of his country, its deep sensibility of the loss which the Nation has sustained in his death, and its sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

147TH DAY.—The House bill placing General William F. ("Baldy") Smith on the retired list as Colonel of the army, with an amendment changing the grade of Colonel to that of Major of Engineers, the rank which he held when he left the army, was passed....Mr. Sherman then took the floor and occupied it during the entire day's session while delivering an address against the ratification of the Fishery Treaty.

148TH DAY.—The concurrent resolution to print 100,000 extra copies of the tariff law of 1883 and the Mills bill as recently passed by the House, with a comparative statement to be prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means was adopted....Mr. Stewart moved that the regular business (bills on the calendar) be laid aside and the Chinese Prohibition bill be taken up. Agreed to—Yeas, 40; nays, 3. The bill was then passed without a division....The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Evarts in opposition to its ratification.

149TH DAY.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and Mr. Evarts continued his speech against its ratification. He spoke four hours, and was followed by Messrs. Call, Morgan and Frye, who delivered short addresses on the same measure....Mr. Palmer introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase by the United States of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company Canal, and the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Canal in Michigan.

House Proceedings.

170TH DAY.—Debate on the French spoliation claims began in the House when the fourth section of the General Deficiency bill was reached. It appropriates $741,000.63 to pay claims which have been favorably reported by the Court of Claims under the act of January 20, 1885. No action was taken....An amendment to the General Deficiency bill to pay the claims of army volunteers was ruled out of order.... The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Governor Green, of New Jersey, presenting to Congress, in the name of the State of New Jersey, statutes of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, to be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. On motion of Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, a resolution was adopted assigning August 21 for the consideration of a concurrent resolution accepting the statues and returning thanks to New Jersey therefor.

180TH DAY.—A joint resolution was referred authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a commission of three persons to investigate the subject of the rapid transit of mails in the city of New York and the adjacent postal districts....A bill was introduced to establish an interstate minimum rate of wages in the United States. The rates of wages are to be placed as follows: Every male citizen or alien over twenty-one who may be employed as a laborer in any capacity, shall be entitled to and shall be paid not less than $1.50 per day of ten hours; every woman of over eighteen shall be paid not less than $1, and every minor over fourteen and under eighteen shall be paid not less than seventy-five cents per day. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is to assume charge of the operations of the act, and $1,000,000 is appropriated to carry it into effect....A message was received from President Cleveland announcing the death of General Sheridan. On motion of General Hooker the House adjourned out of respect. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the family in regard to the funeral, and to take such other action as may seem appropriate or necessary under the circumstances.

181ST DAY.—The resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to make an investigation of the cotton-bagging pool was adopted ....The Speaker then appointed the following members of the Military Committee as the House Conferees on the Army Appropriation bill: Messrs. Townsend, Maish and Laird....The Senate bill making an appropriation to enable the Government to be represented at the Ohio Centennial Exposition in Columbus in September and October was discussed, but the bill was lost at last for lack of a quorum, only 150 members being present.

182D DAY.—The bill to abolish trusts was debated....The French Spoliation Claims section of the Deficency bill was considered but no action was taken....The bill granting permission to the Park Commissioners of New York to beautify Governor's Island was passed.

183D DAY.—Another $5000 was voted for the expenses of the Committee on Manufactures which is investigating the trusts.... The President returned to the House without his approval five pension bills....Consideration of the Senate Chinese Restriction bill was attempted, but Mr. Springer raised objection, and the measure was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OREGON saw mill men get $4 a day.

DAKOTA farm hands are paid $2 a day.

EIGHT thousand laborers are on strike at Paris.

CAMPAIGN literature is now in demand and the printer is happy.

ON the California railroads they are using steel rails from England.

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands.

AN East Saginaw (Mich.) firm has an order from Liverpool for 10,000 doors.

ABOUT 370,000 persons are employed on Great Britain's 19,332 miles of railroad.

AT Toledo, Ohio, women Knights of Labor have started a co-operative knitting-mill.

PITTSBURG expects to carry off the palm for the biggest demonstration on Labor Day.

LARGE numbers of English miners have left for the gold mines at the African Transvaal.

SERVANTS get $2 and $3 a month in western North Carolina and parts of South Carolina.

THERE are now over 150 local unions in the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union.

A BENEVOLENT and protective association is being talked of for street railway men of Boston.

ACCORDING to *Bradstreet's* the number of strikes in the United States from June 1 to 15 was 1597.

GERMAN manufacturers instead of riveting the joints of boilers weld them at a slightly greater cost.

THE glass bottle blowers have arranged a satisfactory wage scale, and work will be resumed September 1.

THE Grand Lodge of the Pianomaker's Union has decided that each local union must have an American flag.

AT London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented. It does twice as much work as the man.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEROGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREAURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wakecounty.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIAT JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Wednesday, August 22d, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, etc. Each county in the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

E. A. WHITE,
July 23, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Senatorial District will be held at Edenton N, C., on Wednesday, August 22d, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senators, etc. The counties of the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. WOOD.
July 23, 1888. Secretary.

The Cleveland betting men have subsided. The bluff game didn't work

If the Mills bill is not a free trade measure, why are all the avowed free traders in favor of it?

Senator Edmunds says the fault of the Democratic party is that the only democratic thing about it is its name.

The London Spectator says: "Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister has ever done."

Many farmers and mechanics have been saying for many years, oh, that we had good old farmers to run this government! Now is an opportunity offered. Mr. Dockery is a farmer, and a good one, too.

The coming General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly show a large decline in the membership of the order. It was formerly rated at 500,000; it said not to ex-200,000 to-day.

No mechanic who expects to earn his support by his trade can consistently vote the Democratic ticket, If he does, seeing the condition the laboring man has been placed in during the past four years, he should never cry hard times again.

Hon. James G. Blaine has returned from his European trip, reaching New York on Friday. The welcome he received was the grandest ovation ever given to any man. He is the greatest living American and is so recoguized.

The *Farmer and Mechanic*, published at Walnut Cove, Stokes county, has hoisted the Republican State and National tickets to its mast. Its editor says he is convinced that as a friend of the farmer, mechanic and laborer, there is nothing in the Democratic party to give encouragement.

In Texas Mr. Mills has declared "I am a Free Trader and I glory in the name." In New York he insists that "the Democratic party is not in favor of free trade." These contrasted statements show how much honesty and sincerity is to be found in the Democratic campaign.

The Atlanta *Constitution*, the leading Democratic paper of Georgia, in an editorial, thus speaks on Northern Democracy:

The Republicans of the North represent the wealth and refinement of their people. They consitute their best society. The Democratic party of the North has got over 75 per cent of the ragtag and bobtail elements in it—all the scurf of immigration that lands at the Battery.

We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world; and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our counlry cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor.

GENERAL HARRISON TO THE WORKING MEN.

One of the best of the many excellant speeches Gen. Harrison has made since his nomination was that delivered to the 2000 working men who recently called upon him. He had talked before this to the old soldiers, to the old settlers, to commercial travellers, to politicians and other classes—but not distinctly to mechanics and day laborers. This was his opportunity and he filled it grandly. There was no attempt to confuse or mislead by citing a mass of statistics, but in a few plain but eloquent sentences he he pointed out the interest the workingman has in this campaign and the benefit he derived from the tariff system.

It was done in a masterly way; and showed again the great intellectual resources of the Republican leader. What could be better put than this? 'The gates of Castle Garden swing nward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this." There is a whole volumn of argument in that concise statement. If free trade improves the condition, every vessel that sails for England ought to be filled with them. Here is another equally well put: "My countrymen, those who have toiled at the wages in other lands that barely sustained life and opened no avenue of promise to them or their children, know the good land of promise as well as the swallow knows the land of summer." Here is another epigram which every workingman will appreciate: "A policy which will transfer the work from our mines and our factories, to foreign mines and foreign factories, inevitably tends to the depression of wages here." Here is another sentiment that ought to be published from one end of the country to the other: "A condition of things that compels the laborer to contemplate want as an incident of sickness or disability, is one that tends to social disorder."

CHEAP THINGS AND SMALL PROFITS:

A well known labor leader who voted for Cleveland four years ago and is against him now, says he has reached the conclusion that even if free trade does make things cheap it also makes small profits, and he can see no benefit to the working man. What does it profit him if the price of different articles are reduced, and his wages correspondingly cut down, and his debts left undimished? Many a working man has a small mortgage on his little home which he is trying to pay off. Would it pay him any to have his wages reduced and the mortgage, with its present rate of interest, continued? He will find that even if the ordinary commodities should be cheaper he would have less wages and therefore be no better off than before. While certain articles and certain obligations would be in no wise diminished in value he would be pinched to find the money to meet them.

This leaves out of the question the farmer whose market must necessarily be reduced and who gets less money for his produce and finds fewer people to purchase it. What will it profit a man if the ordinary articles of life are cheaper if he has but one half amount he now gets to procure them? Does he expect that Free Trade or the reduction of the tariff would bring any corresponding reduction in the prices of articles and if the means of enjoyment which are not touched by the Tariff? There are many ways in which a working man spends money for articles that contribute to the comfort and luxury of his home which are in no wise affected by the tariff. If they should continue, or they would, at the same price as now, and he found his wages cut down one third and therefore restricted to that extent in his purchases, how much better off would he be?

A MAN OF BRAINS.

The American people like men of brains. Whether they agree with them politically or not they are proud of Americans whose brilliant intellect can instruct and entertain the world. Such a man is General Harrison. His magnificent mental equipments captivates and wins respect and esteem. His speeches since the Chicago Convention have been marvels of intellectual and oratorical power. Every subject he touches, he illuminates with wisdom and learning. There is not a man who reads those speeches who can honestly refuse to say that he is not proud that Gen. Harrison is an American.

In discussing extemporaneously the whole range of social, commercial, political and historical topics that would naturally be suggested by the different visits he has received Gen. Harrison has shown a breadth of intellect, a clearness of judgement, and a readiness of speech that few men in this country have equalled. What a comparison with the ponderous, tiresome platitudes and "dictionary" phrases that comes from the present occupant of the White House.

Encouraging crop reports from all parts of the State.

WHY HE HAS CHANGED.

James A. Whitney, a prominent lawyer of New York, who has been an active Democrat for nearly thirty years, has been constrained to leave the party. He says;

"I break old party affiliations at the age of fifty, with regret. But I can't avoid the conviction that the Democratic party has proved false to its mission, and is but the empty shell and semblance of its former self. It is given over to ideas exploded forty years ago, which are inconsistent with our national welfare, with the material interest of the people. A man should reverence his conscience his conscienee as king in politics. The first duty of our people is to themselves. This principle has been formulated by the Republican party and embodied in its candidates. It has been repudiated by the Democratic party through the acts of a Democratic President and by the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention. In this conflict men should range themselves according to their honest convictions, not according to imaginary bounds, without regard to the wild claims of a party which has forgotten its mission and forgotten its trust. Thousands of Democrats will vote for the next President, General Harrison."

THE REVOLT

Democrats Leaving the Party

Still they come. We continue the list—a third instalment. All these names are men of note,

John T. Dunn, ex-senator of the New Jersey Assembly, a prominent Democratic politician, has come out unflinchingly for "Tippecanoe and protection too."

David J. Naughtin, Judge Advocate of the Knights of Labor, of New York, says he has always been a Democrat, He was a member of the General Committee in Tammany Hall in 1884, and now says: "One hundred thousand Irishmen who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will vote for Harrison this year."

Frank McGovern, a well-known street contractor of Kingston, N. Y., and a life-long Democrat, says he will vote for Harrison and Morton, because he is opposed to the free trade measures of his own party. He adds that six democrats in his employ and a large number of Democrats in his ward have made the same decision.

The Hon. Barclay Henly, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has written a letter to Congressman Morrow in which he declared for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Henly was a member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses from the First California district, and has been a life long democrat, but he says the Mills bill and the free trade utterances of the Democratic leaders are too much for him.

One of the most noticeable evidences of the desertion of workingmen from Cleveland to Harrison was given at Buffalo a few day ago, when 175 voters employed by Schoellkopf & Co., sheepskin and morrocco dressers in Mississippi-st, paraded with Harrison flags on their way to a steamer which took them down the river on their annual excursion. Every man, their foreman said, was a supporter of Cleveland four years ago, but they are now for Harrison without an exception.

Ezra Gleason, of Wayne, Steuben county, a prominent Democrat, and his two sons have declared for Harrison. W. F. McNamara, a prominent lawyer and Irish-American of Corning; twice Democratic candidate for member of the Assembly, has also come out for Harrison and will speak at the Republican meeting with Warner Miller at Corning on Wednesday evening. Twenty men in Pultney, Steuben county, who voted for Cleveland four years ago have signed the roll of the Republican Club.

Protection Converts in New York.

New York Mail and Express.

Congressman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., said: A great change has come over the thinking people in the State, and they are beginning to see that protection means increased wages and prosperity. I saw a friend from Amsterdam, a town in my district, the other day. He said he knew 700 Democrats there that had become converted to the principles of protection, and every one would vote the Republican ticket. In Troy I heard that protection was gaining the day, and that many converts were being made.

How the Mills Bill Proposes to tax Necessaries.

Samuel J. Randall.

Much has been said about removing taxes on necessaries and imposing them on luxuries. What does this Mills bill propose? It gives free olive oil to the epicures and taxes castor oil 70 per cent; it gives free tin plates to the Standard Oil Company and the great meat canning monopolies, and imposes a duty of 100 per cent on rice; it gives the Sugar Trust free bone-black and proposes prohibitory duty on grocery grades of sugar; it imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the poor man's blanket and only 30 per cent. on the Axminister carpet of the rich; it admits free of duty the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf, makes free the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaire and coal baron.

A Political Forscaster.

Judge Hugh Henry, of Chester, Vt., has been remarkably successful in his political forecasts during the last twenty five years. In 1860 he predicted the nomination of Lincoln. Later he predicted the nomination of Hays months before the meeting of the Convention, although his favorite man was Bristow. Again, before the nomination of either Blaine of Cleveland, in 1884, he predicted their nomination and the defeat of Blaine, This pleased the Democrats, but in 1885 he made them unhappy by predicting the nomination and election of General Harrison. Everybody who knows the Judge regards his predictions as valuable pointers, and many of his neighbors are betting on his judgement.

READ THIS.

The Threatened Paralysis.

Toledo Blade.

The free trade issue was brought definitely before the country by the President's message last December, which was followed by the introduction of the Mills bill. Then the acceptance of the doctrine enunciated by the President as the issue of the campaign athrough the endorsement of both message and bill by the Democratic national convention, followed by the passage of the Mills bill in the House, have made the tariff question the one burning issue of the campaign. "Capital is timid and conservative," to quote an old saying; and the effect of the agitation of the question is beginning to be felt in the manufacturing world. No prudent manufacturer is going to keep his mills going and increase his stock of finished goods with the possibility that the election may bo Democratic and thus render certain the change of our economic system from a protectionist to a free trade basis He will run no risks.

The consequence is, the wage earners are beginning to feel the first effects of the threatened evil, as the farmers and wool-growers have already done. We quote a few examples to show the effect of the great free trade attack on American labor, American agriculture and American manufacturing industries. In Worcester, Mass., the Knowles Loom works, the Cleveland Machine company and the Blaisdell manufactory of machinists' tools, have shut down because of the uncertainty. H. E. Merriam, the secretary of the first mentioned company, says:

We attribute the slackness of business wholly to the tariff agitation, which has for the time being killed the woolen business. Never before in my recollection have the Knowles Loom works suspended operations for more than one day at a time.

S. W. Goodard, of the Cleveland Machine company, says:

Business is dull. My trip in the West and South proves that the present depression in business is due wholly to the tariff agitation. Everywhere I found the manufacturers afraid of the possibility of the passage of the Mills bill, and the apprehension is as noticeable among Democrats as Republicans.

The woolen business in this country now is more depressed than at any time in the past 22 years, and what will it be, think you, if the Mills bill should pass? We will then be compelled to either reduce the wages of our help from 35 to 40 per cent, or else shut down for good and go out of business. My statements on this question seem positive, but they are weak in comparison to those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Western manufacturers.

J. P. Jones, of the Blaisdell works says:

There is great depression in our business, and I attribute the lack of demand to the Mills tariff bill. We shut down last week for the first time since 1868. Business is in a very unsettled state everywhere throughout the country. It is remarkable how much of a falling off there has been in the demand for machinery; and the dullness, I believe, is due wholly to the uncertainty regarding the result of this Mills tariff legislation.

The great works of the Bigelow Carpet company at Clinton, Mass., has shut down, throwing 1,500 hands out of work. The agent, C. B. Bigelow, says:

The shut down is the direct result of the proposal to admit wool free of duty and of the presentation of the Democratic tariff bill. Our mills are not the only ones, for the shut-down is general in the carpet mills all over the country. We manufacture Brussels and Wilton carpets principally. At Yonkers, N. Y., the Smith company manufactures Axminsters. They too, are shut down. The Lowell company at Lowell, have stopped their mills for a week at a time at least three times during the season, The Hartford company instead of shutting down, run but four days in the week. The depression also extends to all mills manufacturing woolen goods, especially dress cloths.

In Philadelphia, thirteen mills have shut down from the same cause and the example will be followed all over the country. The industries specially menaced by this bill are the ones to take in sail first, of course. The knitting interests are suffering, and the mills of the Mohawk valley, New York, are either stopped entirely, or running at short time to fill immediate orders,

These are facts, and they teach the people a lesson which the latter will do well to heed before it is too late. The free trade Democratic organs say all this is merely "bluff." Such a plea is nonsense. If there were a demand for goods, the mills would run steadily, as they have been for several years past. But the wholesale dealers and jobbers are not ordering their supplies for next winter's delivery; as is their usual custom. They fear to be caught by unfriendly legislation with those stocks on hand; and the retailers throughout the country are not ordering of the jobbers, for the same reason. The way to start the wheels of industry is to rebuke Cleveland and Mills at the polls by the election of a President and a Congress pledged to protection,

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge, Munday Esq, Co. Attorney, Clay county, Texas, says Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believed he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

A Point.

Says the Carthage Protectionist; "All kinds of labor in America is nearly twice as high as it is in free trade England. If John Smith in England gets fifty cents a day for his work he will earn only $3 a week, and supposing he can buy one of Zeb. Vance's Wool Hats for $1, he would only have two dollars left, but our John Smith here by getting a dollar a day would have $6 a week and might pay $2 for his wool hat and then have twice as much money left as the English John.

The Bourbons are frightened.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great exient upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, but government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISHERIES--1889.

The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
7-4m.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 23rd, 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course $40.00

Music and Art are specialties under a competent teacher.

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEPP, Principal.
O. C. W. GRANDY, Chr'n B'd Trustees

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our 'Shepard Gold Medal' Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton St. N. Y.
7-23.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong wiih the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institut for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

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NEWBERNE, N.C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made firtt class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietorwill spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N C.

This well-established HOTEL stih offer first class accommodations of the travel ng public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. C. HILL,
The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with tde assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

"McDonald's Hack,"

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROL'NA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

In the Virginia Mountains.

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 25th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promotiv.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

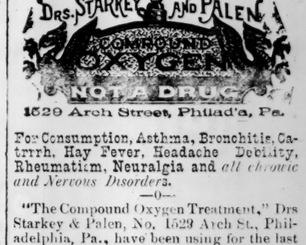
RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act: they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The press are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.



For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

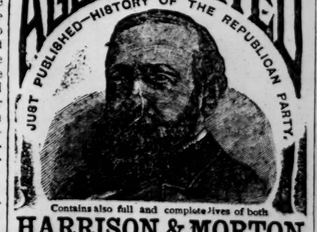
Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixou, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Werthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vcochres, New York City, Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

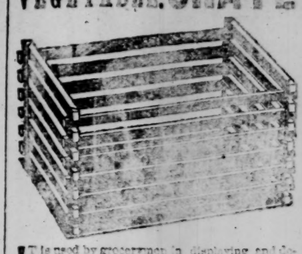
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED



Contains also full and complete lives of both
HARRISON & MORTON
the great standard bearers. Ills'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, indorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in 2c. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.
WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

THE BEST THING OUT.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE



It is used by greengrocers in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

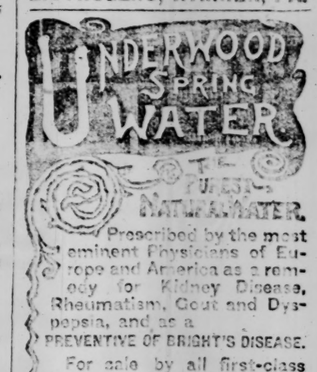
AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated and being open all over free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

L. P. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.



Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside,
Maine.

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
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If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO — 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, ILL. ATLANTA, GA. TEX.
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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings
MAILED FREE.

1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	.25
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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
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24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
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28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

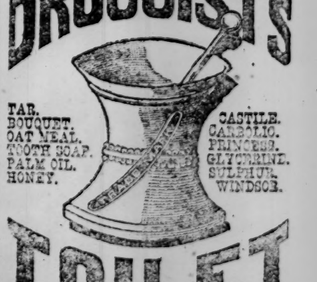
SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
50O PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS



TOILET S.O.A.P.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the dress trade from live Oil and other selected materials. Washes the skin. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

OFFER

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season.

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c. On all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seersucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Encouraging.

☞ The cause progressing.

☞ Working all along the line.

☞ No wonder the Bourbons look sad.

☞ The managers of the Park Association have abandoned the idea of holding a Fair.

☞ The Friday night train to Edenton ran over a cow near Okisko, throwing nine cars off the track.

☞ Remember that the third annual Exhibition of the Elizabeth City Fair will be held on 16th, 17th and 18th of October.

☞ We are waiting to see how [illegible] the *Economist* is to have a "colored man's ticket" in the field. The real "manhood" of our colored people is shown in their *not* doing what the Democrats want them to.

☞ Reports come from different parts of the District that the Democratic nominations made here last week are not meeting an enthusiastic response from the people. The Republicans will try and do better at Edenton next week.

☞ Messrs Morris, Bhates & Brother, a strong firm, have leased the site of the old mill of the late Land & Lumber Co. on Knob's Creek, on which they are erecting a building 120 by 64 feet, for the purpose of remanufacturing lumber. Mr. Morris, who is a very intelligent gentleman, is superintending the work.

☞ Kramer & Brother have made a contract with the Albemarle Lumber Company to dress 30,000 feet of lumber daily, for five years. This obliges them to enlarge their new mill near the depot and add to the machinery. Work begins this week. The Kramers are industrious, energetic and worthy young men. They are doing a large business.

☞ At the meeting of the Temperance Reform Club, at the Court House, on Sunday afternoon, an appropriate selection was read by Mrs. P. W. Melick, an excellent address delivered by Mr. Wm. Towe, and essay earnestly advocating Prohibition read by Mrs. H. Murphy. She is a lady of talents, refinement and culture, and she possesses fine elocutionery powers.

☞ In reply to a few inquiries, the CAROLINIAN briefly summarizes the Tariff issue: The prices the farmers get for their products, as well as the prices of the manufactured articles they buy, are mainly dependent upon the law of supply and demand Anything which increases the demand for farm products tends to give the farmer better prices. Anything which increases the supply of manufactured products tends to make the [illegible] A protective tariff [illegible] to construct [illegible] and establish manufacturing industries which create an increased demand for laborers, and give them better wages. This also draws laborers from agricultural into manufacturing industries and makes them consumers instead of producers of farm products. This directly benefits farmers not only by creating a greater demand for their products, but it gives them a home market which insures better returns and at the same time home factories increase the supply of manufactured articles which the farmer has to buy and thus lessens the price of those articles.

☞ The ticket nominated by the Republicans in this county is a good and strong one. Every man is well qualified for the position named. The nominee for Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox, is a man of irreproachable character, has had considerable experience in official life, has performed his duties creditably and he will make a good Sheriff. That M. B. Culpepper will make a splendid Register is universally conceded. Everybody knows "Tran," and everybody likes him. His name on the ticket is the "right man in the right place." The same can be said of George W. Cobb, the nominee for Treasurer. The county never had a better officer—careful, safe and correct, and the popular feeling is that he shall hold the place as long as he will agree to accept it. W. G. Pool for Coronor, and W. F. Pritchard for Surveyor, are both admirable selections. E. J. Barco, the candidate for the Legislature, is likewise a good representative man. He is level-headed, is brimful of practical sense, has kept himself well posted and, "earning his bread by the sweat of his face," he fully understands the wishes and needs of the mass of our people. Taken all in all, the ticket is the best one presented to the voters of Pasquotank for many years.

☞ Corn was 62 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Take the CAROLINIAN and keep posted.

☞ From letters received we learn Col. Dockery is making very effective speeches on the stump. He will not reach this section of the State before the latter end of the canvass.

☞ The County Convention having been regularly called and held, and a good ticket nominated, the CAROLINIAN is satisfied. This was its objective point, and it has been accomplished. Its motto now is, "Stand by the ticket."

☞ What we do not know about the every day facts of crop raising is more than what we do konw, and every discussion between farmers reveals the absence of settled principles, while failures from poor judgment are numberless.

☞ John W. Halstead esq, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Camden, has called a County Convention to meet at the Court House on Saturday, the 18th inst., to appoint delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions, etc.

☞ It is written of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry that "they are the farmers' mills, condensing the crude products of the farm into a more valuable and less bulky form for transportation." The farmer who does not use these mills misses one of the most successful means of making a living profit."

☞ After the holding of the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions next week the campaign in this District will practically begin. To aid the Republican cause, the CAROLINIAN will do what it honorably can. It will be filled with facts and arguments—just such matter as the people of the District ought to read. It will be furnished until the election for 30 cents a copy.

☞ Elizabeth City is becoming the leading Lumber manufacturing centre of the State. There are four Saw Mills and five Planing Mills in active operation, and another large Mill in the course of erection. In addition to these, a party has purchased the Graves lot on Knobb's Greek on which they propose building an extensive lumbering establishment.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is for American labor, American manufactures, American institutions American fishermen—anything and everything America produces that comes in competition with the product of foreign countries. Under a protective tariff, Bismark says, "Germany fears nobody but God," and such is the feeling every American, native and foreign born, should entertain for the United States.

☞ "Inquirer" wants to know how the red bandana became a campaign emblem of the Democracy, and what it signifies? There being nothing distinctive about the head of the ticket the Democrats were obliged to look to the tail for a popular feature, and as one of Judge Thurman's attractions lies in the fact shat he tries to keep his nose clean, his red wipe was thrown to the breeze. It signifies that the Democratic party will meet with a great blow next November.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital, but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ To "Mamie's" inquiry we reply: The biggest trees in the world are said to be in California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet in height, and the circumference was 108 feet at the base and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high, and some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

☞ In reply to "Young Voter," the CAROLINIAN very briefly states the difference between the two measures of the parties. The Mills bill, adopted by the Democrats, cuts to the point of danger or places on the free list articles which we can produce in this country to the extent of our wants, and thereby invites importations to come and take the place of domestic products or goods and places its highest duties on articles which cannot be produced here to the extent of our demand, and which are necessary as food. On the other hand, a Republican Protective Tariff removes entirely duties on articles which can not be produced here, like tea, coffee, etc.; reduces duties on articles which can be produced here in small proportion to our wants, especially where they are articles of common necessity, and places duties on articles which can be produced here to the extent of our wants at such a point as will practically hold our own market for our own industries and labor. Can "Young Voter" hesitate as to which policy he should support?

☞ The saw mill of Wm. Atkinson, near Hinton's Corner, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

☞ The attention of our Fishermen is called to the advertisement of the Gloucester Net and Twine Company.

☞ The letter of our Boston correspondent reached us too late for this issue. It won't spoil by keepping over a week.

☞ John H. Small esq., of Washington, has been made Chairman of the Democratic Executive Congressional Committee of this District.

☞ The new Methodist Church at Mt. Hermon will be dedicated next Sunday. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. T. Whitley of Elizabeth City.

LOCAL MENTION.

How hot it was last week! It is pleasanter this.—Some are off to the seashore; others to the mountains, but the editor of the CAROLINIAN remains on duty.—The time to advertise is all the time.—Mayor Glover's commendably imposing penalties on offenders brought before him.—Master Robert P. Jenkins is spending a week with his friend Master Sam Lamb at Nag's Head.—Mr. Thad. Butt, who was dangerously ill at Plymouth, has so far recovered as to be able to visit his friends here.—Allen Kramer and family left on Saturday to spend some time in 'taking in" Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding resorts.—We had a call on Monday from Mr. A. A. French, representing the American Net and Twine Company.—We are glad to learn that Deputy Postmaster Matthews is convalescing. We miss his genial face at the postoffice.—Mr. Tho's Morrisette, a former typo of this place, now of the Norfolk Landmark, is visiting friends here.—The Salvation Army keep up their night meetings and the crowds from town and country continues. They claim 60 couversions.—There will be a Colored Moonlight Excursion, on the "Lizzie Burrus," on next Tuesday night, to the Light House.—The "Lilly of the Valey Lodge of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria," will dedicate their new Hall at this place on the 24th inst.

Communicated.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

We commenced a protracted meeting at the M. E. Church at Chapanoke on the 5th and closed it on Friday. The meeting was a real revival to the membership of the Church and God was glorified. The result was 25 conversions. There were 9 adults and 24 children baptised. Bro Lennon commences a protracted meeting at Union Church on the 2nd Sunday. X.

Pasquotank Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the chairmen of the majority of the Precinct committees of Pasquotank county held at Elizabeth City on the 11th day of August 1888, Wm Corbett was called to the chair and Ja's E. Lane appointed Secretary. The following were then elected the County Executive Committee for the ensuing term: James E. Lane, Nixonton; Barney Munden, Providence; Edmund Daily, Newland; Wm. Corbett, Pool's School House; Ja's S. Wilcox and L. T. Armistead, Salem; Isaac J. Winslow, Cartwright's School House; W. C. Brooks, Elizabeth City. On motion, Ja's S. Wilcox was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Wm. C. Brooks Secretary.

It was ordered that no chairman of a precinct committee shall call his precinct meeting until so ordered by the Executive Committee of the county, and then he shall give at least 15 days notice of the same in writing to the voters of his precinct in five different places in his township.

WM. CORBETT, Ch'n.
Ja's E. LANE, Sec'y.

STATE ITEMS

Hyde county has raised a large onion crop this year.

Reidsville will have a Commandery of Knights Templar.

The Ice House at Plymouth was struck by lightning on the 2nd inst and destroyed.

Romulus Griggs, of Currituck, fell from a sloop at Blackwater Flats on the 2nd inst and was drowned.

Tarboro is to have a graded school: Prof. Geo A. Grimsley is to be the Principal.

The North Carolina Booksellers and Stationers' Board of Trade will hold their annual session at Wilmington on the 28th inst.

Julian S Carr, of Durham, is putting up an $80,000 house. He is the richest man in the State, said to be worth a round million dollars.

Rev. G. W. Sanderlin, Democratic candidate for Auditor, has been forced to quit the canvass on account of ill health.

The Republicans of the 9th Congressional district have nominated Hon. H. G. Ewart for Congress, and Maj. W. W. Rollins for Elector.

Twelve thousand ten pound baskets of grapes have already been shipped from the young vineyards near Raleigh.

A man named Blue, near Fayetteville, was attacked in an open field by five blue foxes last week. He gave battle, captured one and put the others to flight.

The Beaufort Record says that one would not think after looking over the gorgeous costumes on the ball room floor at Morehead City, that there was any poverty in North Carolina.

EIGHTEEN-FORTY AND EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-EIGHT.

Say, neighbors, hev ye heard the news?
I'm goin' to Sandy Creek,
But I'll give the old hoss time to rest and tell ye mighty quick!
They've nominated Harrison from Indiana State,
And we're goin' to 'lect him jest as sure as four and four makes eight!
Why, it makes me think of 'Forty, and it's somethin' boys, to tell,
That I was of age and voted, and recollect it well!
How we tramped the road a singin', how the cider barrels ran,
When we 'lected Gineral Harrison and used up little Van!
And this is the Gineral's grandson, a chip of the good old block,
As true as steel, as pure as gold and as steadfast as a rock!
It makes me think of 'Forty, and boys, it's awful queer,
But thet there fight, for all the world, was jest like this one here.
For President Van Buren hed been foolin' with Free Trade,
And knucklin' down to foreign powers, as if he were afraid,
With Tippecanoe and Tyler too we floored them there and then,
And with Tippecanoe and Morton too we'll dust e'm off agen!
I don't go much on families, but when our glorious land
Was tried and vexed, the Harrisons were sure to be on hand.
His grandad fought in 'Eighteen-twelve, he whipped the Indian Nation,
And there was one in 'Seventy-six, that signed the Declaration;
And Benjamin doesn't lag behind, he's kept the record fair,
Whether makin' a speech or fightin', when it comes to the pint, he's there!

A Trick to Catch Votes.

Pioneer Press.

Democracy is alarmed. It is on the run. That is, many of its prominent leaders are on the run between Washington and New York trying to counteract the effects of the Mills tariff bill, which like the old man of the sea, is astride their backs and threatening destruction. It bids fair to lose the Empire State to the Democrats. Local leaders in that state and in Connecticut and New Jersey declare the cause in great danger, and accordingly Mills, Carlisle and other Democratic big wigs are hustling right lively in these hot, degenerate days of Democracy, trying to show working men and voters that free trade is only a phrase to conjure by, a trick to catch votes in one locality, leaving the residents of another to be let into the secret that it doesn't mean anything tangible—a kind of now you see it and now you don't affair.

The Joint Canvass.

RALEIGH, Jnly 23, 1888.

At a conference this day held at the Yarborough House, it is agreed between O. H. Dockery and Dan'l G. Fowle that they each shall fill his appointments heretofore made and published to and including the 24th of August prox., each being at liberty to be present for a joint discussion on equal terms at any appointment made by the other; and that a list of joint appointments shall be made for them after the 24th prox., by mutual friends selected by them, to wit: T. R. Purnell and R. H. Battle Esqrs., such list to be published by the 10th of August.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
O. H. DOCKERY.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some imitation of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's DrugStore. Large bottles $1.

What the Republican Platform Says.

It there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the Internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our Protective system, at the joint behests of the whiskey trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

A NEW BOOK.

Life in the South Since the War.

POEMS AND SKETCHES.

BY MRS. ANNIE M. E. MURPHY.

—0—

These sketches will embrace a description of Life in the South since the War in Mississippi, Alabama Florida, Georgia, Tennessee Virginia, South Carolina, and the Old North State. The Tournament, the Lawn Party, the Barbecue, the Camp Meeting, the spirit of Chivalry, the joys and sorrows of this charming portion of our Nation—all are placed before the reader in a brief but thorough manner. Subscription list now open.

Price of Book $1,00

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APR. 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3 30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 12 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pasquotank and Nonsue rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Albemarle & Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and with Steamer Keystone State weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Jamesville on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y., P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock St. station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 21 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with cinders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter), navigate the Canal at [illegible]

HENRY ROBERTS. Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

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Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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TO SPORTSMEN:

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he still at

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

and keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Repairing in his line promptly done

GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER

70 Road Street,
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F. M. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Button o'ckets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $500 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, we are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a season, but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N C

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 8 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats; but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, there being the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

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The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc.

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment before you want to Save Money.

—WARES.— Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

FURNITURE, House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

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HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE

FOR MEN ONLY

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH

PROF. HARTE'S SEMINAL PASTILLES.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $2. Two Mos. $3. Three Mos. $5.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners, 306½ N. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

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IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

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TRADE MARK PATENT GRANITE IRON WARE THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY PIECE.

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

SHERIDAN DEAD.

The General of the United States Army Breathes His Last.

Death Bed Scenes and Sketch of His Great Career.

GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

General Phillip H. Sheridan died very suddenly at his cottage in Nonquitt, Mass., at 10:20 o'clock Sunday evening of failure of the heart's action. The end came without warning, and was unexpected by his physicians, and is a cruel blow to his family.

Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at about 9:30 there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his condition.

His voice was strong, he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally, as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9:20 Colonel Sheridan said good-night to his brother, and went to the hotel, there having been, through the day, no sign whatever of any change in his condition.

At 9:30 o'clock symptoms of heart failure appeared, and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but without avail.

At 10 o'clock a messenger came, bareheaded and breathless to the hotel, and demanded the immediate presence of Colonel Sheridan at the cottage. Five minutes after another messenger summoned the Colonel's wife.

Mrs. Sheridan received with composure the news, and exerted herself to make as comfortable as possible the last hours of her husband's life. Mrs. Sheridan had summoned the four children, and they were brought into the sick room. Colonel Mike was present, as were also the physicians.

The General was conscious up to within a few hours of his death. He had, however, lost the power of speech, and indicated by signs his desires. Mrs. Sheridan sat at the bedside. Next to her was Colonel Mike, and ranged around the bedside were the four children.

The Sisters Maban and Justinian, and the faithful body servant Klein, were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour.

The General gasped as if trying to cough. He was unsuccessful, and seemed to be awfully distressed at some internal attack which he could neither relieve nor indicate to the physicians that they might apply remedies. He gradually sank into a stupor and remained unconscious to the end. Mrs. Sheridan held his hand and Dr. O'Reilly noted the flutter ing pulsation of the heart. They became weaker and weaker until 10:20 when the heart ceased to beat forever, and the life of the gallant General of the Army was ended in peace.

General Sheridan's illness began about the middle of May. On May 25, however, it was acknowledged that he was in danger. A severe relapse on May 31 again prostrated General Sheridan. A slight rally on June 11 encouraged his physicians to hope once more for his recovery.

General Sheridan arrived at his Massachusetts cottage on board the United States steamer Swatara on Sunday afternoon, July 8. The journey from Washington had been made by easy stages, and Drs. Robert M. O'Reilly and Henry C. Yarrow declared that their patient had improved since leaving Washington.

At the end of a fortnight the distinguished patient had apparently reached a stage very near to convalescence.

A few days ago it became evident that the General was really retrograding instead of progressing. The reaction which had been occasioned by the change of climate, had been exhausted, and symptoms of rapid decline were noticed. Dr. O'Reilly was hastily summoned, and on his arrival acknowledged that the case was hopeless.

Sketch of His Life.

General Phillip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Ohio, on March 6, 1831, in a house that is still standing near Columbus Street in that town. His parents were Irish, and had come to America three years before his birth. He began to earn a living for himself in 1844 as a clerk in a dry goods store.

He got on well till he read that there was a vacancy at West Point from the Somerset district. So he sat down, without asking anybody's advice, and wrote General Ritchie, the Congressman, a plain, homely application. The General knew the Sheridans well, and so Phil went to West Point in 1848. It took him five years to graduate, because he was dropped a year for thrashing an upper classmate.

He received his commission as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853, and soon afterward was sent to Texas. In 1855 he began his active life as a soldier, having been ordered to the Pacific coast to take part in the campaign against the Yakima Indians in Washington Territory.

At the battle of the Cascades, March 26, 1856, he gave his first evidence of that military genius which afterward made his name conspicuous among the leading captains of the world's history. The Indians had attacked the block-house at the Cascades of the Columbia, and the force within, although outnumbered and surrounded, held out. Sheridan led the advance of the force and rescued the beleagured garrison.

In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving his commission at Yarn Hill in Oregon. In the fall of 1861, as Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, he was ordered from the Northwest to the Southwest, and then was assigned to the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Southwest Missouri. In the Pea Ridge campaign he had charge of the transportation and supplies, and took no active part in the engagement.

Then Sheridan went away to the Corinth campaign as quartermaster to General Halleck. Finally the Governor of Michigan gave him his first fair chance to develop his fighting qualities by making him a Colonel of the Second cavalry of that State.

Sheridan's earliest exploits as Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry occurred three days after he took command of his regiment, when he was off on Elliott's raid to Booneville, Miss., and one month and five days after he took command of the Second Michigan he won his stars in the brilliant engagement known as the second battle of Boonville.

For this Sheridan was made a brigadier of volunteers, his commission to date from that day. In command of the Eleventh Division of the army of the Ohio he led the advance into Kentucky, and at the battle of Perryville, one of the most desperate, for the numbers engaged, of the war, he held the key to the position and acquired additional laurels.

Afterward assigned to the army of the Cumberland, he took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro, after which he was made Major General of volunteers. In the operations about Chattanooga, and the battle of Missionary Ridge—November 23-25, 1863—his sagacity, boldness and sound judgment were conspicuously shown.

Two or three months later General Grant was made General in Chief of the armies, and Sheridan took command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and from May, 1864, to the following August led some of the boldest maneuvers of the war.

His first work on the Potomac was on the flank during the battles of the Wilderness, and on the 8th of May he was off on his raid around Richmond, in which he actually carried the outer works. It was during this raid he fought the battle of Yellow Tavern, which resulted in the death of General J. E. B. Stuart.

In October Sheridan was summoned to Washington. Early saw the advantage and drove back the national forces. But Sheridan had left Washington and slept in Winchester, twenty miles from his command. Artillery firing was reported early the next morning, and at 9 o'clock Sheridan rode out of Winchester. The sound of heavy battle was unmistakable, and half a mile from the town the fugitives came in sight. He at once halted the trains, stretched a brigade of his troops at Winchester across the country to stop the stragglers, and with an escort of twenty men pushed to the front. The effect of his presence was electrical. He rode, swinging his hat and shouting as he passed: "Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" and hundreds of the men turned at once and followed.

He gave some hurried directions, and returned to collect the fugitives. He was in in Major General's uniform, mounted on a magnificent horse, man and beast covered with dust and foam; and as he rose in his stirrups, waving his hat and his sword by turns, he cried again and again: "We are going back. Face the other way, boys; face the other way!" The scattered soldiers took up the cry: "Face the other way!" They followed him to the front, falling into ranks as they went, and many who had fled panic-stricken in the morning had covered themselves with glory before night. Sheridan led a brigade in person, and the enemy everywhere gave way in terror before the sweep of the cavalry. All that had been lost to the Union forces was retaken.

This battle ended the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan was made a Major-General in the regular army.

General Grant sent Seridan to the Rio Grande as soon as the war was over. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Gulf in 1865, and of the Fifth Military district, including Louisiana and Texas, in 1867. Then he was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, and in 1869 was made Lieutenant General, in command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. His management of the Indians was singularly successful, and his course after the Chicago fire gained the applause of the country. During the Franco-Prussian war he visited Europe, and was present as a spectator at several famous engagements. On November 1, 1883, by direction of President Arthur, he assumed command of the Army of the United States in place of General Sherman, who was relieved by request. Washington and Grant are the only other lieutenant generals in the national history. In May Congress vested him with the additional title of General of the American army.

While stationed at Chicago a few years ago he married Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet-Major D. H. Rucker, and his home life thereafter was a happy one. He leaves a widow and four children, "Little Phil" Sheridan, a lad of seven, and three girls—Irene, who is twelve, and Mary and Louise, the latter being twin sisters, and a year younger than Irene.

A Nation Mourns.

The body of General Sheridan on the day after his death, lay in the main parlor, which he occupied since his arrival at Nonquitt. A sheet covered it, and its appearance showed how well the embalmer had done his work. The body was encased in loose, light underwear, and presented a most natural appearance.

The familiar iron gray mustache and goatee were shaved off, and the clean shaven face presented a calm appearance.

When the doctors declared him dead, Mrs. Sheridan could not believe it. She took him by the shoulder, and implored him to recognize her, but in vain, and as the cruel truth forced itself upon her, the devoted wife, overwrought by the culmination of her sorrows, fell to the floor.

The President sent the following despatch to Mrs. Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

"*To Mrs. Sheridan:*

"While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Major General Schofield was ordered to Nonquitt to take charge of the funeral arrangements and consult Mrs. Sheridan's wishes in this respect.

It is the request of Mrs. Sheridan that no one excepting members of the family be permitted to view the remains. All Government buildings display the national colors draped in mourning. The flags on the Custom Houses and City Halls in the principal cities of the country were placed at half mast.

The body was in charge of a detachment of the Third Artillery, stationed at the Arsenal barracks, from the time of its arrival until the final interment.

General Schofield took charge of the arrangements.

It was decided to convey the remains of General Sheridan in a special car from New Bedford to Washington.

When both Houses of Congress assembled, Secretary Pruden was announced bearing a message from the President. It was at once received and read to both Senate and House. It was the official announcement to Congress of the death of General Sheridan.

The Senate then adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and condolence.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill grant ing a pension of $5000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Senate appointed a committee consisting of Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray to attend the obsequies of General Sheridan.

In the House the chaplain made a touching allusion to General Sheridan's death. The clerk read the communication of the President, after which the resolutions drawn up by the Military Committee and presented by General Hooker, of Mississippi, were adopted.

The following pallbearers were selected: Speaker Carlisle, General Wesley Merritt, Mr. G. W. Childs, Mr. Joseph Fullerton, Mr. Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania road; Secretary Whitney, General McFeeley, Marshall Field, of Chicago; Senator Joseph R. Hawley and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Invitations to attend the funeral were sent to Colonel Fred Grant, Colonel J. S. Crosby, General J. W. Forsyth, Colonel G. W. Davis and Colonel George W. Forsyth.

From Nonquitt to Washington.

Undertaker Wilson arrived at Nonquitt about 10:30 o'clock Wednesday, with the casket in which General Sheridan's remains were placed, and performed the usual undertaking offices, prior to removing the body to Washington. The body was dressed in the General's old uniform, worn when he was Lieutenant General of the army. Calf congress gaiters were drawn on the feet and the hands were incased in gloves of white kid. In the left hand he had a crucifix and a rosary of beads. On the shoulders were the epaulets fitting his rank.

The casket was a full elliptic and the body is of red cedar, covered with black broad cloth. Under the edge of the panel and at the top was a large black silk cord. It was heavily draped with broadcloth trimmed with black fringe.

The General's sash of yellow silk, his chapeau, his sword, the handle newly engraved with the names of the half a hundred battles he fought for his flag, and the red Russian leather belt, gold-clasped and embroidered with leaves and acorns, rested upon the lid of the casket.

The casket, draped in the National flag, was borne from the Sheridan cottage to the wharf on the shoulders of six men, and was escorted by a detail of the Grand Army and a special guard of honor from the Loyal Legion. Following the casket came the funeral cortege, composed of Mrs. Sheridan, the General's faithful staff officers, his unfailing nurses, the Sisters of Mercy, his man servants, six of his comrades in the Grand Army carrying the casket, with six more as escort, and a deputation of gentlemen representing the Nonquitt cottagers. His four little children were there also. On the hill, watching the procession with reverential eyes, were sorrowing groups of cottagers and country folks. The body was carried to the wharf and placed on board the Steamer Monohansett and conveyed to New Bedford, where it was placed on board the funeral train.

Mrs. Sheridan was assisted aboard her private car, the officers and soldiers and newspaper correspondents clambered aboard the train, and at 6:13 the start for Washington was made, the train running for nearly a mile between dense crowds of people. Church bells continued to toll until the train was beyond the city limits.

The train consisted of three cars, the "Pennsylvania," Vice-President Thompson's private car; the sleeping-car "Lena" and the dining car "Idlewild." Mrs. Sheridan occupied the private car.

Next to the engine was a baggage car, and next the funeral car, which was festooned with black cloth. Inside in the rear compartments, upon an elevated platform covered with black cloth, rested the coffin, still draped with the American flag and still bearing the accoutrements of the dead soldier. The sides and roof of the interior of the apartment were covered with drapings of black and white in broad alternate strips descending from the roof and completely covering the interior. Over the door was an American flag festooned with black muslin, and at one side a crape draped motto "We mourn Our Heroic Dead." The forward part of the car was for the accommodation of the guard of honor. The trip to Washington was uneventful, and the train arrived there on time at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

For two hours a large crowd had surrounded the station, attracted thither by the tramp of horses' feet, the clatter of swords and the nodding yellow plumes. The cavalry detachment on duty was officered by Captain H. W. Lawton, the well-known Indian fighter, and Lieutenant C. P. Elliott.

Eight non-commissioned officers had been detailed to act as a body guard to relieve the Fort Adams guard, which had accompanied the remains from Nonquitt.

General Schofield, with Lieutenants J. E. Sawyer, Tasker H. Bliss and John Pitcher, of his staff, were in waiting when the train arrived.

The casket was then taken out of the car and was borne by the eight artillery sergeants to a caisson, followed by the officers and the guard of honor. Before the funeral party had marched past the engine busy hands were at work tearing the trappings of woe off the tender and the cars. The cavalry sabres were all at the "salute" when the body was borne out of the depot, and as soon as everything was ready the horsemen, twelve in number, led the parade to Pennsylvania avenue and thence to St. Matthew's Church, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets, arriving there at 4 o'clock.

When near the church the tolling bell announced the approach of the remains. The cavalry formed in line opposite the main entrance, and as the casket was borne up the steps the battalion saluted its old commander.

The interior of the edifice was draped in a manner most befitting the funeral of a soldier. The Stars and Stripes, shrouded in crape, hung from the galleries, while the supporting pillars were clad in sombre folds. Black velvet covered the pulpit, its darkness being relieved somewhat by silver borders. As the cortege entered the church the solemn strains of the "Miserere" sounded mournfully down the now gloomy aisles, and when the remains had been placed on the catafalque the scene was a striking one.

Rev. Fathers Mackin and Kervick read the appointed prayers, which formed only a brief service, and then the ceremony closed and the church was emptied of all save the dead General and the living soldiers, who were selected to watch over the remains.

Among those invited to the funeral were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and ladies of their families, the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, the Judges of the local court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the members of the Catholic clergy at Washington, all officers of the army, navy, and marine corps stationed in Washington, twenty-five to the Grand Army of the Republic, twenty-five to the Loyal Legion, eighty to members of the press and a large number to personal friends of the family. The total number of invitations issued was 1500, and it was decided that no person be admitted to the church without a card of admission.

LATER NEWS.

COLONEL CARROLL D. WRIGHT has resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts, and Horace G. Wadlin has been appointed to succeed him.

THE firm of John Taylor & Co., Trenton, the leading pork packers in New Jersey, has failed, with liabilities estimated at $250,000.

FIRE broke out at an early hour Wednesday morning in the basement of a crowded New York tenement house. The family of Gustave Berg, a bartender who occupied the top floor, were unable to escape from the flames and were burned to death. They were Gustave Berg, aged forty years; his wife, aged thirty-six; Mrs. Krauss, his mother-in-law, and his daughter, Lizzie, aged seventeen.

THE residence of William Graves, at Pittsburg, was struck by lightning during a recent severe storm. The current was attracted to the steel springs of the bed on which Graves and his wife were sleeping, and both were killed.

THE State Convention of Indiana Republicans assembled at Indianapolis and nominated a full State ticket, headed by General Alvin P. Hovey for Governor, and Ira J. Chase for Lieutenant Governor. The Chicago platform was indorsed in every particular.

MRS. FRANCIS A. SCOTT, widow of a distinguished Confederate General, has committed suicide at Memphis, Tenn., on account of her extreme poverty.

FIRE destroyed the immense lumber mills of C. See & Co., at Saginaw, Mich., causing a loss of over $500,000.

THE Alabama Democratic State Convention met at Atlanta and renominated John B. Gordon unanimously for Governor. All the State officers were renominated and an electoral ticket was selected.

A DEMENTED employe of the Rockwood pottery at Cincinnati, William Achland, after quarreling with the engineer, James Flyer, drew a revolver and fatally shot him. The fireman, Joseph Bailey, then interfered, and Achland killed him and then committed suicide.

THE bill providing for a commission to examine into the charges made by the London *Times* against Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, and other members of Parliament, has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 180 to 64.

SERIOUS conflicts took place in Paris between the police and striking navies. Numerous cafes were sacked and sixteen persons were badly injured.

DURING a severe gale two large barks, one English and the other French, sank in the harbor of Valparaiso, South America, after having been in collision. The crew of the English vessel, consisting of seventeen hands, and seven of the French crew, were drowned. Five other vessels were blown ashore and dashed to pieces.

THE residence of the widow of George Covonette, in the parish of St. Ignatius, Canada, has been burned and five of her children perished in the flames.

FOUR women and a little girl were drowned in the Delaware River, opposite Penns Grove, Del., by the capsizing of a little sloup that had been struck by a waterspout during a heavy thunderstorm.

WELLS COLLEGE, Aurora, N. Y., where Mrs. Cleveland was educated, has been destroyed by fire.

A RICH discovery of gold-bearing quartz is reported from Center County, Penn.

DIPHTHERIA is epidemic in Everett, Mass. There has been an average of one death a day therefrom for the past month.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., was visited by a disastrous fire which consumed the new Court House and a large portion of her business blocks. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

A BOLD mail robbery has been committed on the Missouri Pacific road, between Jefferson City and St. Louis, in which over $17,000 was stolen, of which $5000 was from the Missouri State Treasury.

THE Republicans of Michigan assembled in State Convention at Detroit and placed in nomination a complete State ticket headed by Cyrus G. Luce for Governor. The National Republican platform was indorsed and a temperance plank was added favoring local option.

NEWS has been received at Washington that Hon. C. R. Breckinridge, a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, was recently renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Arkansas.

THE Legislative Assembly of the Sandwich Islands has passed a military bill over the King Kalakaua's veto. By this bill the naval establishment is abolished and the army reduced to sixty-five, exclusive of the military band.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

A Fatal Accident on an Indiana Railway.

A passenger train on the Fairland and Franklin railroad met with a frightful accident near Morgantown, Ind. The mail and baggage cars and passenger coach were thrown down a steep embankment, and twenty-one persons were injured, ten of them fatally.

The train was running at its usual rate of speed when the accident occurred. The locomotive had passed a broken rail, but the engineer did not notice it. When the baggage car struck the defect it jumped from the track, dragging after it the mail car and one passenger coach. The three cars were plunged down an embankment of fifty-four feet.

The passengers were hurled violently out of their seats. The car furniture was wrenched from its fastenings and thrown about, striking several of the passengers and pinning them to the floor of the car. The coach turned over three or four times in its descent. Not a passenger in the car escaped injury.

There were no facilities for caring for the wounded, as the accident occurred in a sparsely settled location where telegraphic and other facilities are very meager.

THE Eighth Cavalry Regiment is on its way from Concho, Texas, to Dakota, making the longest march a regiment has made since the war, the distance being 1500 miles. They make from sixteen to thirty-six miles a day and expect to reach Dakota September 1.

THE first bale of new cotton has been received at New Orleans from Mrs. M. Hausmann, of Meyersville, Texas. It weighed 502 pounds and was classed as strict middling. It was sold at auction for twelve cents per pound.

IN A DEATH TRAP.

A Fatal Fire in a New York Tenement House.

Hemmed in by Flames Seventeen Meet a Horrible Death.

The most lamentable scene that New York has beheld in years was that which was enacted Friday afternoon in the Bowery. In broad daylight, in full view of fully 1000 people, almost within reach of 100 firemen, whose hearts ached that they could not help them, a score of human beings ran frantically to and fro in a burning death trap screaming for aid, which it was impossible to give. They fought with one another for the last vantage ground, struggling on in a vain hope and only finding that their efforts but added to the sufferings which must inevitably end in death. Those who perished early suffered least.

It was the rear tenement at 197 Bowery, adjoining the People's Theatre on the south. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon sixty people who lived there or worked there at tailoring were busy in the crowded rooms of the six-story building. At 4:30 only the dead were left.

Mrs. Emma Stephenson, the janitress of the building, had lighted a fire with which to prepare the evening meal for herself and husband. She made the fire in a kerosene stove and went for a moment into the cellar. While there she heard an explosion.

She hastened up stairs to find her rooms one sheet of flame. The old rickety building, filled as it was with clippings and thread and cottons, was mere sport for the flames.

A stairway in the centre of the building served as a conductor for the fire. The tenement was only twenty-five feet long by fifteen feet wide and was six stories high. Upon each floor there were small rooms and lofts, separated from each other by wooden partitions.

A fearful volume of black smoke and flame rolled up from the burning floor, faint and smothered cries came from beneath it and above it, from the three upper windows of the tenement hung men, women and children, stretching their hands out and imploring some one to save them. It was evident that some of the people were really crazed.

Some managed to get down by the fire escape, some climbed to the adjoining roof, some jumped to the floor of the court yards in the front and rear, and some, so the survivors say, sat down and abandoned themselves to their fate.

In twenty minutes the structure was gutted and about twenty-five persons were more or less seriously injured and one was killed, and when the ruins were explored seventeen charred bodies of persons of both sexes and of every age were discovered. One man died after he had been taken to the hospital.

Those who were at the northern and northeastern side of the building sought an escape on the fire ladder, and cheers rose from the crowd when an aged man, to whom grim despair alone gave strength, and two young girls came out upon the thread of hope. The firemen cheered and waved them encouragement, but to their horror they discovered that the ladder led only into an area or cell surrounded by solid brick walls. The only escape from it lay through a door which led into the burning mass.

A shriek of terror rose from the crowd when they saw the three doomed ones attempt to climb again.

Frantically, madly moaning, screaming and shrieking for mercy, up and down that iron ladder went those poor mortals. They struggled on the ladder for help while brave men used to hard scenes turned away their heads, and many a fireman dropped a tear. For full five minutes those people in that cage raced for the life that was soon to be ended.

They fought with each other for position—they tore their hair—looked piteously for aid and then sank back into the fiery furnace that boiled within. The smaller of the girls, with face an ashen hue, to which the fiery background added intensely, stood on the window sill of the third story for a moment.

"She will hurl herself to the ground!" "She is going to commit suicide!" cried some in the crowd. The people almost hoped that she would do so, but she did not. Suddenly there was a curling of the long black tresses. The flames had seized upon them; a gleam shot from her clothing. It was on fire. "Have mercy!" she shrieked in agony, and then all was over. She had fallen into the flames. The old man went next. The other girl apparently went to her death insane. On the landing of the fourth story she turned to the people who were grouped on the roof of the tenement, laughed, and then tucking her skirts about her, stepped into the flames that ended her life.

As soon as the fire had been quenched and the firemen were able to approach the gutted building the work of searching for the poor wretches who had been seen in the windows began.

Floor after floor revealed ghastly masses of burned human flesh and bones. Not one of the dead was recognizable. All were burnt to a crisp, men, women and children. Almost all semblance to human shape was gone. A more revolting scene was probably never presented.

As the bodies were discovered they were placed in fire nets and carried to the roof of the People's Theatre, and when the available space there was exhausted, the roof of the tenement factory in the rear was used.

After a search of nearly two hours the bodies of fourteen had been discovered and laid out in this manner. A call was then sent out to the Morgue for the dead wagon, and the bodies were placed in rough pine boxes and lowered from the roofs to the narrow alley below.

The body of Mrs. Gruft was in a frightful condition. The unfortunate woman was about to become a mother at the time the fire broke out, and the intense agony of seeing all hope of escape shut off brought on the pangs of maternity prematurely and mother and child were burned together. And at her side lay the charred corpses of her other two children, Joseph and Cecilia. It was a heartrending sight, and that the poor father and husband who gazed on it did not lose his reason on the spot seemed marvelous. His arms he held a baby boy, the only member of his family who escaped besides himself. Five more persons who were fatally injured were removed to the hospital.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MRS. LANGTRY is worth $500,000.

JAMES PAYN, the novelist, has eleven daughters.

THE German Emperor's favorite flower is the blue lobelia.

WILLIAM II. has followed his father in becoming a Freemason.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT pays her physician $10,000 a year.

EDISON says he tries nothing that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

THE Queen of Denmark has been made deaf by a bug crawling into her ear at night.

EMIN BEY, the African explorer, is familiarly known in Germany as Edward Schnitzer.

QUEEN VICTORIA is troubled with insomnia, and at her age there is no remedy for the affliction.

TOLSTOI, the Russian novelist, is to be proceeded against by the Russian authorities for insanity.

THE new German Field Marshal, Prince George of Saxony, is heir-presumptive to the Saxon crown.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS, the wealthy West Virginian, was once a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, is as vivacious as any high-born lady untrammeled by cares of the State should be.

GOVERNOR BOB TAYLOR of Tennessee goes to barbecues, plays the fiddle, dances with the girls and runs foot races.

GENERAL HARRISON'S wealth, it is said, does not exceed $50,000, the income from which is not more than $1500.

MRS. DELIA TUDOR STEWART PARNELL, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is about to mount the lecture platform.

MRS. LANGTRY'S two children have come to this country with their grandmother, and will remain here permanently, it is said.

SINCE the death of the late Marshal Lebœuf, of France, only two marshals of that country survive, MacMahon and Canrobert.

EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ROBESON has hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and is preparing to take a fresh start in life at sixty.

SENATOR CHACE, of Rhode Island, has never had his picture taken, although photographers have often tried to entrap him into a sitting.

NELLIE GRANT'S husband, who has been significantly entitled a "duffer" and a "chump," has become rich through the death of his brother.

AUSTIN CORBIN, President of the Reading Railroad, and one of the brightest of the younger generation of rich men, was a lawyer and small banker in Davenport, Iowa, before he came East in 1865.

A NOTED old-time statesman who is occasionally seen in Washington is Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who was speaker of the memorable war Congress which was called in special session on July 4, 1861. He is well preserved.

ON her last voyage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, the Etruria beat the record for the easterly transatlantic passage, making it in six days, four hours and fifty minutes.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two young sons of George Harrington and Harrison Loomis, of West Springfield, Mass., were drowned while bathing near their home.

EX-MAYOR VROOM has been chosen as United States District-Attorney of New Jersey.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done in New York and suburbs by an electrical storm, which was especially severe on Long Island.

AN accident in a quarry near Birmingham, Conn., caused the death of two men.

WORKMEN were engaged upon a trestle under a bridge at Mapleton, Penn., when a car loaded with hugh blocks of stone fell on six of their number and crushed them into the Juniata river, fifty feet below. Three were instantly killed and three crippled for life.

South and West.

EMANUEL JAMES killed his brother John at Sandford, Ky., during a quarrel about sheep. The father of the James boys shot and killed his brother twenty-one years ago.

MRS. MCLAUGHLIN and her two sons were killed by lightning in their house at Hazlewood, Minn.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, the veteran showman, has died at his home in Cincinnati in the eightieth year of his life. He spent almost his whole life in the management of circuses, being succeeded by his sons within the past few years.

BLACKSTONE, a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants, in Virginia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

EDWARD SHAFER and Josiah Smith, old enemies, quarreled at a picnic in Leatherwood, W. Va. Shafer stabbed Smith fatally, and when Miss Smith tried to defend her brother she, too, was killed.

A DISASTROUS storm has visited the central section of Missouri. Crops were greatly damaged and the losses on town property are heavy. In the vicinity of Glasgow crops are injured fifty per cent., while the damage to dwellings and business houses will exceed $50,000. In Saline county the damage will reach $300,000. The loss at Norbone and vicinity reaches $100,000. At Slater the Baptist church and two business houses were destroyed.

IN the Choctaw Nation a family named Myers—man, wife and two children—were murdered ten days ago on the Red River, forty miles above Denison, Texas, by a band of half breed marauders.

Two hundred imported Italian laborers on the new railroad at Findlay, Ohio, have been placed on cars for shipment back to Italy.

HERMANN KEMPNER, Otto Bergmann and Edward Hogenbaum, all young boys, were shot and killed by a man named Roder, at Quincy, Ill., while robbing his apple orchard

CHARLES PERKINS, a noted horse thief and murderer, shot and killed two deputy marshals and a citizen at Marshall's Ferry, Indian Territory, while they were attempting to arrest him.

THE Rev. J. W. Hanford, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephen's Mission, Dakota, was thrown from a mowing machine and so badly mangled that he bled to death before assistance could be procured.

GEORGE N. MILLER fell into a vat of hot liquor at Salem, Mass., and was literally boiled to death.

GEORGE STAMPER, a tenant on the farm of Rev. John Giddens, in Bradley County, Tenn., had a quarrel with his landlord, during which he fatally cut the preacher's throat.

THE Sioux Indians, who have been holding a council at Standing Rock Agency to consider the proposition of the Government to cede a portion of their reservation to settlers, have adjourned, after threatening to kill the first one of their number who should sign the treaty.

RETURNS from the Alabama State election show that the Democrats have elected their ticket by a majority of 100,000. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches, while Governor Seay and the Democratic State ticket carried every county by considerable majorities.

Washington.

THE President has nominated Captain Winfield Scott Schley to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting with the rank of Commodore.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net decrease of $4,497,776 in the circulation during July, and a net increase of $18,153,222 in money and bullion in the Treasury. The total circulation is $1,368,180,092.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act making Decoration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the act to extend the leave of absence of employes of the Government printing office to thirty days each year.

SHOULD the bill granting Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, a pension of $5000 per annum, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Farwell, become a law, it will be the only case where this amount is given to any person except a widow of an ex-President of the United States.

THE question of the successor to General Sheridan in the command of the army has been settled by an order directing General Schofield, the senior Major-General, to take command.

THE President has approved the act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in Chicago and the act for the relief of certain settlers upon the school lands of Washington Territory.

Foreign.

A RUSSIAN cruiser has been ordered to Behring Sea to prevent English and American vessels from fishing in Russian waters.

THE Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria are to meet in autumn on the Austrian frontier for consultation.

A DESTRUCTIVE forest fire has been raging in Canada and for an area of five miles around Canadian Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, consuming houses and everything lying in its course. All the valuable timber limits on the Ottawa River have been swept clean by the devouring element. The loss reached $500,000.

PLEASANT ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, has been annexed to Germany. The Government prohibits the introduction of arms and ammunition.

LARGE districts in Western Russia have been inundated in consequence of the overflow of the River Vistula, and the destruction has been widespread.

SILESIA has been devastated by terrible floods, the worst known in thirty years.

BY reason of recent heavy rains in France the hay has been destroyed, and the peasants have been compelled to kill their animals, being unable to feed them. Corn cannot ripen, and potatoes are rotting. The loss to agriculture is estimated at $1,000,000.

DEVASTATING bush fires caused great damage near Ottawa, Canada. Eureka, a suburb with fifty houses and stores, and a large lumber mill, has been destroyed.

THE Steamer Alameda went ashore near Adelaide Harbor, New Zealand, and of twenty-seven persons in the vessel the Captain and all others were drowned, excepting the first and third officers, four men and four apprentices.

THERE is a great deal of yellow fever in Cuba, and fourteen deaths have recently occured therefrom.

THE charter of the American Foresters has been revoked by the parent organization in England until discrimination against colored persons in the order was stopped.

THE Spanish Government has decided to impose a heavy poll tax upon Chinamen immigrating to the Philippine Islands.

LAWRENCE M. DONOVAN, the jumper who made himself famous by leaping from the Brooklyn Bridge, jumped from the Hungerford Bridge, London, a few days ago, and was drowned in the Thames, one hundred feet below.

MILLIONS OF MOTHS.

Pennsylvania Visited By a Dense Swarm of Cotton Bats

The Central portion of Pennsylvania has just had a remarkable visitation of moths. Myriads of them infested the air, resembling at a distance a snowstorm. Millions of the pests have been killed by fluttering about the electric lights at Reading and Easton, and the same state of affairs is reported from all sections of the Lehigh Valley. In Easton alone over forty bushels have been killed, while other places report fully as many. They are gathered up in the morning, saturated with crude oil and then burned. Fires were built under the lights and heaps of the moths were burned. The doors and windows of dwelling houses had also to be kept closed to keep them out.

Entomologists say the insects are a species of cotton bat, usually called moth, and that they spring from the cotton fields of the South, and always precede a hot wave followed by a dry spell. Scientists say they disappear as soon as the hot wave passes.

Their greatest ravages occur every twenty-one years. In the years 1804, 1825 and 1846 the whole cotton crop of the South was nearly destroyed by them. They devour both the short staple and the long staple cotton, and rarely, if ever, touch any other plant.

PAO, a relative of the Chinese General of the same name, has just been decapitated for trading in forged decorations. The engraver who did the work received 100 lashes and was banished for three years.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PHILADELPHIA has 629 churches.

TEXAS has 8500 miles of railroad.

KANSAS is developing extensive salt fields.

HOT winds have damaged the Kansas crops.

CONGRESS has appropriated $6,202,670 for big guns.

THE German Emperor was hissed at Copenhagen.

YELLOW FEVER has appeared in the interior of Cuba.

CABLE rates have advanced to twenty-five cents per word.

IRELAND'S butter export to England is 40,060,000 pounds per year.

THE Hebrews in New York city have doubled in number since 1880.

WITHIN seven years over 1000 national banks have been established.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER declines to be a candidate in Indiana this fall.

OVER $14,000,000 was paid out during the month of July for pensions.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER does not propose to take the oath of office until October.

A CROMWELL (Conn.) pickling firm will salt down 4,500,000 cucumbers this year.

A NEW oil pipe line from Lima, Ohio, to South Chicago, 206 miles long, has just been completed.

THE Connecticut Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Hartford, September 5.

ELEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND dozens is the estimated output of canned peaches for Baltimore this season.

THE Czar has given a farewell audience to Mr. Lothrop, who has just resigned the American mission to Russia.

A HINDOSTANEE merchant has come to New York with five clerks to open a shop for the sale of Hindostanee goods.

THE production of anthracite coal to date is 19,608,883 tons, against 19,353,167 tons the corresponding period last year.

A GOLD mine near Sitka, Alaska, is said to be the greatest producer in the world. The monthly output is worth $75,000.

THERE were 90,691 paupers, besides lunatics and vagrants, in the 3,815,000 inhabitants of London in the first week of July.

UNITED STATES CONSULS in Italy have formed a society to encourage commercial relations between the two countries.

CHICAGO is overrun with myriads of sand flies, which extinguished the electric lights and greatly annoyed patrons of hotels.

IT is said that more than 2000 cattle have been stolen during the last three months by "uplanders" in the Bald Knob region of Missouri.

RUST has appeared on the wheat in Nebraska, and fields that lately promised a phenomenal yield, it is now thought, will not bring a half crop.

THE Austrian government has announced that it will join the Sugar Bounties Convention if the United States and Brazil do.

They Never Fail.

No. 3 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY,
January 26, 1884.

I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last ten years. They are a wonderful medicine. There is nothing equal to them as B'ood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure rheumatism, and how easily; I was affected by rheumatism of the legs. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I was so bad I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully; I tried Balsams, Sarsaparillas and all kinds of tinctures, but they did me no good and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally commenced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve. I continued taking them for forty days and I got entirely well. Now, whenever sick, I take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They never fail. J. N. HARRIS.

The Government decides to build two thousand miles of